

## T. R. DOESN'T BELIEVE HE'LL GO TO CHICAGO

Tells Reporters He Will Not  
Make the Trip Unless He  
Finds It Necessary.

### HE REFUSES TO BE SERIOUS

Cracks Jokes About Charges  
That He Is Insane and Quotes  
From Pickwick.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 9.—Theodore Roosevelt spent a quiet day at Sagamore Hill. His callers were few. Trustworthy friends of California came for a consultation in regard to the delegation from his own State. And Richmond Pearson of North Carolina, who is slated to make one of the speeches endorsing the Roosevelt nomination, spent a few hours with the Colonel.

When seen late in the afternoon Col. Roosevelt in walking togs was about to start on a long tramp. He was in the highest spirits. Not even the difficult and oft-repeated question, "Colonel, when are you going to Chicago?" was able to rattle him.

Very deliberately but pleasantly he replied: "I have no present intention of going, and I won't go unless it is necessary. In fact it is very unlikely that I will go."

Nevertheless he made it plain to his questioners that he held himself in perfect readiness. In other words, the Colonel is just about the same to-day. He does not intend to discount his possible advent by any forebodings. His attention was called to a report that he had promised to speak in Chicago next Thursday night before a gathering of veterans. "I never heard of it before," was his comment. And dropping into a facetious vein he added, "How- ever that rumor is proof enough that I will be there. It proves, too, my Machiavellian disposition; so well have I concealed this purpose that I am not even aware of it myself."

The Colonel refused to relate into a serious mood. He told with great gusto the story of the alien who wrote a paper to prove that the ex-President was insane.

"He claimed," laughed the Colonel, "that when I read his article I would break into a fearful rage and thereby prove his diagnosis. I did nothing of the sort; I read it with laughter. But, by George, that's pretty hard! I must either admit that I am insane or by denying it prove that I am."

This reminded him in turn of the Pickwick story of the Bardell trial, which he gleefully told and acted. Of course he would have no more to say of loyalty than anything else. We did not believe that he could win, but we felt that it would be a good thing for the party, dying under the leadership of Mr. Taft. We knew that after all the man who in the last ten years awakened the morals of the people was entitled to be heard and that the Republican party and in fact the entire country would be the gainer.

"When Theodore Roosevelt first announced his decision to become a candidate for the Presidency those of us who came out for him did it more as a matter of loyalty than anything else. We did not believe that he could win, but we felt that it would be a good thing for the party, dying under the leadership of Mr. Taft. We knew that after all the man who in the last ten years awakened the morals of the people was entitled to be heard and that the Republican party and in fact the entire country would be the gainer."

"It was hard on New York, especially in club, financial and in business centres, to acknowledge fealty to Theodore Roosevelt. But the victories at the primaries showed that after all we who had followed him from the first were in the right."

"The men and the leaders who followed Roosevelt in 1910, who unhorsed Woodruff and Barnes then? Where is Herbert Parsons? Where is Otto T. Hammett? Where is Joseph C. Sweeney? Their preachings of honesty in politics only a reflection of the association with Roosevelt?"

"Three months ago everybody was saying that Taft would be nominated but not elected; Roosevelt could be elected, but he won't be nominated. Roosevelt showed his victories at the primaries that he could be nominated. Will the lesser client of us both the nomination and election? We shall not submit without a strong protest."

**ABOUT THAT AIRSHIP TRAP.**  
The wires got crossed, but George Henry persisted.

This is George Henry Smith of Cedar Grove, N. J. This THE SUN? All right, take this down. Squire Hezekiah Baldwin has built an airship trap in his back yard.

"But what?" "Now, Central, you know I asked for Metuchen 44, party J, and you've given me Melrose 48, party H. But of what wire? I'm a what? You'll what?"

Now we're all right again. And the Squire invited the local Board of Poultry Trade up to his house to-day—

"Soggy voice: 'An' what I want to know is this, if I ain't in Jack's, where am I?'"

Let's see, where were we? Oh, yes. And when they came he showed them his collection, which is to hatch a rope to a carrier pigeon—

"Feminine voice: 'I says now you got seed sell your lace curtains; you had better be as good as yourself, you had better get that stuff on a refined lady, and with that I reaches out and—'"

And the carrier pigeon is set loose whenever an airship comes over Cedar Grove.

"Official voice: 'Five cents, please.'"

Oh, Central, reverse the charge, will you? And the Squire has hold of one end of that rope.

"Soggy voice: 'For what is it done to me? Am I a bad friend of his? Who was it paid the rent the last time when?'"

And he has trained the pigeons to fly over the aeroplane and then turn and fly beneath them.

"Soggy voice: 'You get the gate, see? Bernard Harriet and Corollanne the Cheese will be waiting for you on the corner in front of the hoghead of Gore.'"

And so they get the aeroplane all fixed up and then the Squire he pulls the string.

"Servitor's voice: 'When he blows the whistle drop a hash plate and walk out, managing a fork on your nose. This is original.'"

And down comes the pigeon and the aeroplane—

"Disfranchisement voice: 'But, doctor, he's a red over his poor little chest and John says.'"

And there you are. Just a minute. The Cedar Grove Board of Poultry Trade then interviewed today were unanimous in their opinion that the scheme is—

"Soggy voice: 'Yes, this is Mr. Hezekiah Baldwin. Mr. Percival L. Burton, however, Dr. J. J. you're got the wrong number, you want Woodcrest's P. Ring three J.'"

Unfracturable. Good night.



WILLIAM FLINN, THE ROOSEVELT COMMANDER IN CHIEF

## INDIANA CONTEST TO-DAY'S BIG FIGHT

Continued from First Page.

Californians is that the direct primary law provides that the delegates who shall represent each political party at its national convention shall be elected by the voters of the State at large.

This law was passed by the California Legislature on December 22, 1911, and was signed by Gov. Johnson on December 24. The call for the Republican national convention, adopted on December 12, contains the following provision affecting direct primaries:

"Provided that the delegates and their alternates, both from the State at large and from each Congressional district, may be elected in conformity with the laws of the State in which the election occurs if the State committee or any such Congressional committee so direct, but provided, further, that in no State shall an election be held as to prevent the delegates from any Congressional district and their alternates being elected by the Republican electors of that district."

JOHNSON DEFIES COMMITTEE.  
Senator Borah made a motion at the sitting of the national committee in December that where State primaries were held the vote of the entire State might be counted for all delegates.

This motion was voted down almost unanimously.

Breathing defiance to the national committee, Gov. Johnson twice later forced through the California Legislature in special session a bill eliminating districts and electing all delegates at large.

Gov. Johnson and State Senator Stetson dominated the California Legislature at the extra session of 1911. The programme which they prepared at the time the call for the extra session was issued was pushed through both houses of administration measures. Senator Borah of Idaho wired a warning to Gov. Johnson against passing the bill as proposed, saying: "There is grave danger that a delegation so elected will be unelected by the national committee."

In the discussion in the State Senate, Senator Stetson referred to Borah's warning to Johnson and said: "The rules of the national committee have no weight with the sovereign people of the State of California and cannot be enforced in defiance of the will of the people expressed at the polls. We will take a chance."

**TAFT'S FRIENDS PROTESTED.**  
A protest was made by the minority Republicans that the passage of the primary law eliminating the vote by districts would result in robbing President Taft of the San Francisco and other northern districts which he was certain to carry in district primaries.

In the Senate the Democrats protested against the bill cutting out the election by districts. Two Democratic Senators, Sanford and Curtin, warned the majority.

"You cannot defy the national convention and you cannot hope to seat your delegates illegally as you are seeking to do by this system of choosing them."

This was during the debate on the Young primary election bill in the State Senate of California on December 22, 1911.

Before calling the special session of the Legislature Gov. Johnson wrote to Senator La Follette, whom he was then pledged to support, asking his opinion as to the advisability of calling a direct primary in California. Johnson wrote that under the convention system he felt certain that he could capture the whole delegation.

**AS LA FOLLETTE SAW IT.**  
Senator La Follette wrote an open letter to Johnson in reply in which he said:

"If you pass a Presidential preference primary law the standpatners may carry San Francisco and some adjoining territory on the exposition issue and some of the counties in the southern part of the State on the lemon tariff and Taft possibly will without doubt have their support on both issues. This would be very harmful; it would go all over the country that California is progressive in everything leading older States on most issues, will support Taft in whole or in part. It will appear that we are divided in our strongholds and greatly weaken us. It will be a very hard blow. It will come at a time when it may turn the tide." The letter concludes:

"No, Gov. Johnson, put the Presidential primary up to the very front in your call for an extra session. Fight

the reactionaries to the last trench for the delegates and if we lose the battle line it will show that we are not a lot of common politicians ready to play the game the crooked way to win for the house."

JOHNSON WARNED.  
But when Johnson and his friends framed the primary law so as to prevent President Taft from carrying San Francisco and some adjoining territory, he was warned by the so-called progressives themselves against taking such a chance of leaving his State without representation in the national convention. Nevertheless his administration bill was rushed through with the unit rule for Congress districts allocated. It provided for the nomination of delegates by districts and their election at large.

In an attempt to justify his primary law Johnson issued a long statement attacking the national committee. He said:

"On Tuesday last the national Republican committee that is in control of the reactionaries met. It formulated a call for a national convention that is ambiguous and unintelligible. The design of this call seems to be either to ignore laws that are in force in progressive States providing for Presidential primaries or to render the way easy for ignoring those laws in the future."

Senator Borah asked the national committee to adopt a provision that delegates might be chosen by direct vote of the Republican electors and the reactionary national committee extra judicially defeated Mr. Borah's motion that delegates might be directly elected by the people.

"The call issued by the national committee apparently conflicts with the laws that have been duly passed in some of the States of the Union and may be at variance with the law contemplated by which the Roosevelt electors are to be elected in California, but that an unfair and partisan extra judicial body may render nugatory a duly enacted law of any State cannot for one instant be conceded or tolerated."

**MISSOURI AND DAKOTA.**  
The four delegates at large from Missouri headed by Gov. Hadley and the ten delegates from South Dakota were also taken up for consideration by the Taft managers to-day. It was said that if the facts warrant the national committee in looking into the election of these Missouri and South Dakota delegates it will certainly do so. Senator Dixon seemed to be pretty well informed as to the proceedings of the conferences of the Taft managers covering the delegates of Missouri, California and South Dakota as to-night he issued the following statement:

"The Taft managers have boldly determined upon the revolutionary plan of unseating the Roosevelt delegates from California, Washington, Missouri and South Dakota."

In California Roosevelt has 72,000 majority in the Republican primaries. In South Dakota Roosevelt had 18,000 majority in the Republican primaries, his vote there being nearly three times as large as was the vote for Taft, who had run a bad third.

In Washington the Roosevelt forces had 300 majority in the State convention and in Missouri the Roosevelt delegates outnumbered the Taft delegates by nearly 400 majority.

Nowithstanding these conditions, the Taft managers decided that it was necessary to unseat the delegates from the four Republican States in order to give them temporary control. After the full programme had been agreed upon this morning the Taft members of the national committee became alarmed over what they feared might be a national protest against such revolutionary methods.

A council of war was called, eleven men being present. Two of the men present gave it as their opinion that this wholesale disfranchisement of four great Republican States would arouse the country to such a fury that the reaction would destroy both them and their cause. One of them stated that while he was prepared to go to any ordinary length in the matter of unseating Roosevelt delegates and while the country might stand for unseating Roosevelt delegates in the South, the attempt to steal California and South Dakota on the flimsy pretence that the delegates had been elected at Statewide primaries instead of by Congressional districts would be so raw and rotten that the whole Taft campaign would collapse.

Another Taft member of the national committee present said that California and South Dakota did not present any greater difficulties to him than did Washington and Missouri.

In one of the Missouri districts where the original plan was to unseat the Roosevelt delegates the primary returns showed 5,100 votes for Roosevelt to 457 for Taft. In this district after the primaries had been held sixteen Taft adherents met in the sample room of a hotel and held a convention which sent the two contesting Taft delegates.

Eight of the men present at the meeting this morning are reported to have agreed to stand by the full programme to the extent of unseating Missouri, California, Washington and South Dakota, as originally agreed upon, but three members said they wanted further time to consider the matter before agreeing to its final consummation. Whether or not the Taft managers can still get a majority of the na-

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RICHARD M. HURD, President  
Capital & Surplus, \$8,500,000  
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184 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

national committee to stand for this programme the coming week will determine.

**PLANS IN ACTION.**  
Ex-State Senator Flinn, the chief executive captain of the Roosevelt forces, was in conference all day with members of the steering organization which he has formed here for proscribing work. Then too Mr. Flinn sent telegrams to

Taft and Roosevelt will fight it out peacefully now, but wait.

Another picture gives the interior of the Coliseum before the capture begins. Interior of the Republican national convention hall as it looks to-day in preparation for the fight June 18. Will it look worse than this after the fray?

The picture of the interior of the Coliseum portrays thousands of overturned seats, banners rumbled on the floor, standards upset and a general air of demolition. All this will be straightened out by the workmen this week.

**THEIR PRIVATE WIVES.**  
Arrangements have been completed for President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt personally to direct their campaign lieutenants here. From now until the fight is settled the President will be in direct connection with Chicago by telephone. Charles D. Hilles, secretary of the President, will receive the orders at this end of the wire.

The wire is connected with Mr. Hilles's apartments at the Blackstone Hotel and leads direct to the President's office in the White House. For three hours each day it will be used exclusively by the Chief Executive. Ex-President Roosevelt's wire runs into his headquarters at the Congress Hotel. By means of cipher



JOHN G. CAPERS, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, ON THE LEFT; GEORGE R. SHELDON, TREASURER OF THE COMMITTEE, ON THE RIGHT.

batches of Roosevelt delegates in many States for them to come here immediately and join this organization of Roosevelt delegates on the ground. All must be here by Wednesday morning. The remaining Roosevelt delegates can come along at the proper time, but these picked men must be on the field not later than Wednesday morning.

As the days pass and with the growing apprehension here of trouble. It was said positively to-day by representatives of the Taft camp that Mr. Flinn and Col. Roger C. Sullivan, for many years Democratic national committeeman for Illinois, have hatched up an arrangement by which the Roosevelt electors are to be swayed to thousands. It was even said that the work of getting this demonstration into working order has been assigned to a well-known person in Chicago who received in the name of Limpy O'Brien.

Col. Sullivan and Mr. Flinn are old social and business friends. When the report was brought to Col. Sullivan's attention he said it was too ridiculous for a moment's notice. Still the Taft people say that their information came straight.

**TO HAVE POLICE PROTECTION.**  
The police chief of Chicago has been in conference with Col. William F. Stone, sergeant at arms of the national committee, and from this time on until the convention ends Chicago's police chief is to furnish an additional supply of his men to guard the Coliseum and the Coliseum grounds. It is the theory that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

During the sessions of the convention it is promised that there will be hundreds of cops handy in the inside of the Coliseum. Even now it is evident that the scenes in this convention are to be tumultuous. The Taft forces and the Roosevelt forces are so evenly divided that there is bound to be uproar, maybe terrific clashes. Especially is this predicted because of the temper of the two sides.

There is a wide difference of opinion among Col. Roosevelt's forces as to the advisability of his presence in this city. Mr. Flinn and Senator Dixon believe that the ex-President should come here and take direct command of his forces. Others, equally enthusiastic for Col. Roosevelt, believe he would make the colossal mistake of his life by turning up here. It was freely and candidly said by his friends that this was a matter which Col. Roosevelt should decide for himself.

**A PINE MILL EXPECTED.**  
As an evidence of how Chicago looks forward to the coming convention and what is to take place there pictures displayed in the windows give some inkling. One of these pictures is of the Coliseum and beneath the legend: "Hing where the hat will be kicked around. Exterior of the great Chicago Coliseum, where

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